

# COMMON LAW VERSUS THE GLOBALIST AGENDA

**According to social justice advocate Malcolm McClure, Common Law is democracy's last best hope, particularly in the face of sweeping changes caused by globalisation.**

**by Eve Hillary © 2004**

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For more information about Malcolm McClure and the UPMART initiatives, visit the website: <http://www.upmart.org>

*In the next century, nations as we know them will be obsolete; all states will recognize a single, global authority.*

— Strobe Talbott, Clinton administration Secretary of State, quoted in *Time Magazine*, 20 July 1992<sup>1</sup>

## **A Visionary, Awakened by Social Injustice**

*I will stand in the truth, even if no other were to stand with me or even if no other were to see what I see.*

— Malcolm McClure

Malcolm McClure might have completed a series of novel inventions using new physics to construct alternative energy sources had he not been so deeply troubled by the politically turbulent times of his formative years. Having grown up in a small Australian rural town in the State of Victoria, the young boy showed early signs of innovative brilliance through his ability to distil the simple essence from complicated theories and processes.

Even as a child, his passion for astronomy and physics separated him from his peer group as he immersed himself in his own laboratory experiments and gazed through his telescope at the constellations by night.

During the 1980s and early 1990s, the adult Malcolm McClure was conducting his physics research and teaching science, while a wider experiment was being conducted on the social, cultural and political fabric of the world's people and their nations.

Before most others, Malcolm McClure sensed the wrenching social changes that swept the world in the wake of globalisation. Unlike other observers, however, he found himself incapable of accepting the social injustice that accompanied such innocuous-sounding policies as "economic rationalism", "deregulation" and "privatisation". His perturbations led him unexpectedly to change his life's direction towards social justice issues.

Through an attitude he calls "standing in the truth (no matter what)", he has since focused his work into an original and vigorous social movement that is rapidly gaining national recognition and is set to go beyond Australia's borders. He calls his concept "non-political, and exportable to anywhere".

Though Mr McClure accepts there are many forms of social expression, he has his own ideal for achieving social justice that does not include the usual political populist parties, think tanks, social and charitable organisations, petitions and political demonstrations. Elegant in their simplicity, Malcolm McClure's ideas have intrigued some outspoken activists and thinkers.

This is the story of Malcolm McClure and his stand for democracy in a world rapidly moving towards a one-world government and economy. He is a man with values that sharply contrast those of these turbulent times. He is a man, puzzling to some, heroic to others, who consents to no tyranny from a temporal power.

Malcolm McClure has resurrected the Common Law from the boundless realm of the spirit and from the Constitution and all other significant and sacred democratic human rights doctrines in which it is firmly embedded, and reapplied its principles to the urgent needs of people in the world today.

It is necessary to present the unique and complex issues of this period of history first, for a better understanding of Mr McClure's contributions.

## The World – A Viciously Contested Prize

*The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole.*

— Carroll Quigley, President Clinton's history professor at Georgetown University, quoted from his book, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* (1966)

Globalisation and its one-world government have never been a secret. There were many open announcements from the highest official sources who also reminded us of its arrival by dropping watchwords such as "global governance" into the language.

US Council of Foreign Relations member James Warburg announced as early as the 1950s: "We shall have world government, whether or not we like it." Former US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Gardner stated in 1974: "In short, the house of world order will have to be built from the bottom up... An end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish more than the old-fashioned assault..."

The assault from the bottom up began the largest global redistribution of wealth and power in recorded history. It is ludicrous to suggest that so many powerful individuals who were kind enough to announce the coming change in world order might not have had an organised plan. Indeed, the plan becomes patently obvious when the events of the last 20 years are reviewed. Even more obvious are the laws that have been passed to erode the sovereignty of nations piece by piece and step by step in order to complete the work of centralising power in the hands of the elite few. This was accomplished by using specific and well-defined steps.

Twenty years later it is self evident that many changes did indeed occur, but not with consent from the people. Without consent by democratic process, the one-world government has technically acted without authority.

## Step 1 – Public Assets Sell-off

Governments have routinely cried poor prior to viciously slashing budgets for education, health care, essential services and social welfare programs. This creates a crisis, but the public, ever eager to be saved by "more efficient" management in "private hands", had been carefully prepared by spin doctors before politicians began the disposal of the public's assets during the 1980s.

While voters agonised over which candidate to elect, so-called "democratic" countries were in the grip of a 20-year epidemic of corporate bribes and pork-barrel politics. Politicians of all major parties passed scores of laws to enable international corporate ownership of local industries, agricultural land, banks, water and other natural resources as well as foreign ownership and takeovers of national public institutions such as hospitals, government departments, the post office, telecommunications and public utilities. Government PR departments called this "global free trade", "economic rationalism", "deregulation" or "privatisation".

Public assets, the wealth of the country and the sovereignty of the nation were delivered into corporate hands. The laws that were used to enable the transfer were statute laws serving the interests of corporations, enacted without public debate or consent.

## Step 2 – Mortgaging National Wealth

In countries governed by a Bill of Rights and a Constitution guaranteeing the government is *by the people for the people*, Congress and Parliaments have been busy drafting up mountains of new legislation and passing laws to allow international bankers to bankrupt, take over or merge with national financial institutions (called "deregulating", and touted to create wealth for everyone). This includes floating a nation's currency to remove all controls, allowing money to flow freely into and out of the country (except, of course, if private citizens wish to transfer internationally a sum of money in excess of \$10,000, in which case they are suspected of money laundering—a plausible reason for strict controls on the individual).

For the world's elite, however, an amount of \$1.5 trillion is traded each day in foreign exchange markets, and any country's economy can be instantly destroyed through the manipulation of its floated currency.

This has been shown to be useful to globalists when Populist anti-globalisation movements arise. They can be instantly disposed of by global interests that can impose tough economic hardship on a country with one finger on a keyboard somewhere in World Bank headquarters.

## Globalisation by Corporate Takeover

Corporatisation, the vehicle that drives economic globalisation, has relied on obedient politicians around the world to create thousands of laws which protect multinational corporations against competition from nationally owned companies and small businesses. This is called creating a "level playing field"—a curious term, considering corporations don't pay tax on their profits. Meanwhile, local businesses are burdened with high taxation and no longer protected by trade

**"'Fascism' should be more appropriately called 'corporatism' because it is a merger of state and corporate power."**

— Benito Mussolini

barriers.

Politicians all over the world are opening their national doors to the feeding frenzy of predatory corporations and their global investors. This is occurring at a blinding pace. In 2000, there were 37,000 corporate mergers that took place worldwide. The mergers have been effective, as now 51 of the 100 largest economies in the world are corporations. Globalisation is working well for the rich, who are getting richer.

While the assets of the top three wealthiest individuals exceed the gross national product of 48 least developed countries, 41 million Americans are medically uninsured. Even the middle class is feeling the pinch as two-income families are working longer hours. The US, once a wealthy nation with vast resources and a skilled and affluent labour force, now has the highest unemployment rates in almost a decade. Homeless live openly in the streets as shelters overflow. At least 15 US cities are responding to the emergency, not by guaranteeing basic human rights and freedoms or allocating funds to house the dispossessed but by passing laws that make it illegal for homeless persons to perform "life-sustaining activities in public" (such as washing and eating). In many US cities, homeless people who breach the local by-laws because of their poverty are issued tickets by police—no doubt a new source of much-needed public revenue, considering multinational corporations pay no taxes.

Even worse off is nearly half of the world's population, now a cheap labour source for corporations, living on less than \$2.00 per

day. The World Bank has laid even more plans for them. Lawrence Summers, the World Bank chief economist, states, "I've always thought the under-populated countries in Africa are vastly under-polluted...a given amount of health-impairing pollution should be done in the country with the lowest cost, which will be the country with the lowest wages".<sup>2</sup> Globalisation moves the money up and the dirt down into the Third World. Politicians call it "industrial reform" and undemocratically impose it without authority or jurisdiction in service to the global elite.

Meanwhile the newly generated poverty is causing a tax shortage. To make up for lost revenue from corporations' failure to pay tax, politicians have had to make new laws that affect those with already declining incomes. Goods and services tax (GST), or value-added tax (VAT), on consumer and essential items such as milk and bread has been installed by Australian, New Zealand and UK politicians by passing illegal laws (without a referendum) to which the majority of electors were strongly opposed. Despite the law's illegality, most people still pay GST, but increasingly more are challenging these laws successfully.

#### New Laws without Public Debate or Consent

Without consulting the electors, politicians around the world have signed multilateral treaties with the United Nations and other supranational global organisations. This signing is usually followed by passing an Act of legislation in Parliament or Congress that empowers the treaty into domestic law, also without consulting the electors.

Most national, state and international laws written in the past 30 years have been created to serve the world's political and corporate power elite as the one-world government elite sector has seconded politicians in governments around the world to create, pass, enact and ratify millions of pieces of legislation in the form of statute laws, acts, amendments, agreements and treaties. However, in most constitutional democracies, politicians have no power but for that vested in them by the electors and the Constitution. This is the case in the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other countries.

There is a growing awareness among individuals like Malcolm McClure and groups around the world that these laws, passed without the people's consent, are technically invalid. By legislating illegally, renegade politicians form renegade governments which become servants of the global government. These structures form the global government-in-waiting which has been patiently awaiting the time when the world's assets and people are to be delivered fully into its fold.

The world government has set up all the necessary instrumentalities including the World Health Organization, the global health police and the World Trade Organization (WTO), which serves as trading police to ensure all corporations have a captive market for their goods, even against popular wishes—such as occurs when the WTO regularly threatens legal action against countries unwilling to buy genetically engineered products. The World Bank and IMF serve as the world bankers, a cabal of extremely wealthy private individuals who increasingly hold a mortgage over the world's assets (without the owners' consent). The world congress includes the UN General Assembly and Security Council, NATO as the police, with the global judiciary being the International Court of Justice.

In contrast to the voluminous statute laws, the constitutions of many democratic countries, the Bill of Rights and the Magna Carta

elegantly frame the common laws of the community—laws that support community standards of morality, natural law and common sense. More often than not, statute laws conflict and are in sharp contrast with constitutional laws. The US Constitution and the constitutions of various Commonwealth countries guarantee that the ultimate authority remains with the people, who are entitled to serve no obedience to bad laws. These bad "laws" serving the interests of corporations and powerful elite groups are increasingly understood to be corrupt, repugnant, unconstitutional and illegal by individuals and groups who are forming a powerful vision of post corporatism/post-globalism.

**"A law in excess of the authority conferred by the Constitution is no law; it is wholly void and inoperative; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection ..."**

— Quick and Garran, *The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*<sup>3</sup>

#### The World's Globalisation Laboratory – The Lucky Country

Since the teeth of corporatism clamped onto Australia in the 1980s, well over 45 per cent of the farming sector has been wiped out. Farms have been sent to the wall by the "level playing field", the arrival of corporate agribusiness forcing farmers to sell or face bank foreclosures. Ninety per cent

of all business in Australia is now owned by transnational corporations. The resulting massive downsizings over the previous 20 years cost Australians millions of lost jobs on family farms, in the manufacturing sector and in small business. The data showing the full extent of job losses has been massaged by successive Treasury departments and government spin doctors. A person is now considered officially employed if they work a few hours per week on a casual basis.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), a business watchdog whose job it is to prevent unfair competition in the Australian marketplace, admitted in 1998 that "80 per cent of the



economic activity is already managed by international corporations". The same watchdog is presently involved in prosecuting small business operators to smooth the "playing field" for the big players.

Australia now has a national debt of over A\$300 billion, including credit card debt of over \$70 billion. That amounts to a national debt of \$18,500 for every man, woman and child. With the manufacturing and farming sector destroyed, Australia has had to import goods previously produced. To cover the cost of imports (the trade deficit), Australia has borrowed heavily from private international bankers who have created the loans out of nothing (a book entry)—but the loans must be repaid with real money or tangible assets by real people who are losing the real wealth of their country.<sup>4</sup> Australians and their previous governments have traditionally borrowed from their national banks for business loans and capital works in the past, but, with globalisation, all future resources and capital works will be foreign owned by international bankers.

In the last decade, the sell-off (privatisation) of Australian utilities, airports, hospitals, councils and even water occurred at such blinding speed that most Australians don't know who really owns their public works or their natural wealth or, for that matter, their local government departments.

Over 30 per cent of Australians now live below the poverty line. Soup kitchens report an increase in demand, while entire families live on the streets with the usual array of homeless—something previously unheard of in the "lucky country". Australia's social disintegration has been particularly noticed by those who subscribe to the country's founding ideals of having a "fair go"—which is most of the skilled and previously affluent workforce.

In Australia, three million statute laws govern less than 20 million people. Most of these laws have been created in the service of globalisation.

### Common Law and Community

Before the fall of Rome, the Empire's outlying territories were beset by waves of marauding barbarians who pillaged people's homes and took over their households and assets, plundered their wealth and resources and polluted or burnt their belongings (sound familiar?). The fifth and sixth centuries AD saw waves of Visigoths, Vandals, Huns and Vikings marauding through and plundering the territories until Rome was finally overwhelmed by a terminal economic, social and political crisis, leading to the crumbling of the mighty Empire.

People were at first confused and disorganised by the chaos and unable to conduct their business until they banded into small tribal units and reverted to basics. When disputes occurred, those units elected wise representatives among them who could be trusted to reflect the common rules, traditions and morals of the group. The common law was thereby applied, and disputes and other business of the group were settled.

This process foreshadowed modern courts, although modern statute law has become perverted by the many laws that serve the interests of those outside the group (the nation). As per the Constitution, these statute laws are only legal if Congress or Parliament creates them with the consent of the people. That

consent has not been given when laws are passed without a referendum or public debate, or by governments using biased media as the purveyors of information; this results in invalid laws created without our permission.

The damage done to the early communities, when in addition to coping with lawless invasions there might have been a system of laws imposed by the marauding invaders, could scarcely be imagined. Instead, where the spirit of the common law took hold, communities could restore a modicum of order.

*Only the people can take away the common law right, because the common law right is not owned by the Parliament but by the people. The common law is therefore self-evident.*

— Coco v. the Queen, 1994, *Butterworth's Legal Dictionary*

### Common Law and Statute Law Compared

*Common law – that which derives its force and authority from the universal consent and immemorial practice of the community.*

— Oxford English Dictionary

Common law is sometimes defined as "common sense", "a law of one's good conscience", "a law reflecting the standards of the community". It is also perceived as an embodiment of natural law, or universal law or truth. Other definitions include common law as "an easily observable truth", "a law which is self evident". Common law has also been incorporated into centuries of case-law and the constitutions of many countries.

Under common law, a person is free to do most anything, provided it does not infringe on the life, property or liberty of someone else. The common law does not allow for any government to prosecute or fine individuals for victimless crimes. Statute laws have arisen for this purpose, but their power is limited by common sense and by the resolve of those who would stand up for their natural rights.

A person can only be fined if he has entered into or breached a contract.

Under common law, however, a contract must be knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally entered into or it is unenforceable. Government departments are aware of this and circumvent it by intimidating individuals into signing agreements that are meant to void common law rights.

This became obvious during the past year when the Therapeutic Goods Administration (the Australian equivalent of the US FDA) went on a rampage against complementary medicine manufacturers. By way of "confidential agreements", the TGA pressured 32 vitamin and supplement companies to sign away their rights to take legal action against the regulator for the loss of their business. The companies were shut down by the TGA, while the public was told the companies had "voluntarily" handed in their manufacturing licence. The TGA focused exclusively on natural supplements, as no pharmaceutical drug manufacturer has been closed down.

When asked about obeying a bad law, Mr McClure answered: "It's only true if you believe it to be true. It only has power if you give it power with your consent."

**"[Through our Constitution and the common law embodied therein] we give permission to politicians to only create laws that serve us—we do not serve either them or the law."**

— Malcolm McClure

## Privatisation and Road Toll Protests

The tide of privatisation that engulfed Australia during the mid-1990s took with it many government departments which now incorporate a sometimes shadowy corporate component in what has become known as PPPs or "private-public partnerships". Many Australian public hospitals became privatised when large health-care corporations moved in and bought up the public real estate for fire-sale prices. These corporations promptly downsized the hospital staff and charged private patients exorbitant fees while dipping into the taxpayer's Medicare purse. Recently, PPPs more often meant double-dipping by hungry corporations than efficiency.<sup>5</sup>

During this era, governments often cried poor while the compliant media periodically whipped up the angry mob against some unfortunate teenaged mother living on welfare—yet completely ignoring corporations that failed to pay billions of dollars in tax while they sucked on the taxpayer's teat.

By 1997, Malcolm McClure's home state of Victoria, under Premier Kennett, was leading other states in the public assets sell-off, and so it was only a matter of time before Mr McClure would collide with the globalist agenda.

Malcolm McClure is a thoughtful man with a gentle nature. His fair Scot's complexion, neat pony tail and solid determination make his appearance more reminiscent of a Celtic tribal warrior than a slippery citizen of the 21st century. However, his gentleness evaporates when he is indignant about social injustice.

When faced with the unjust or tyrannical, he appears to grow in stature before one's very eyes as he prepares to stand steadfast in his values. He becomes even more incensed when bureaucrats or politicians retreat into dogma in the face of logic; then he prepares to argue his case all the way to the High Court if necessary.

In 1997 Malcolm McClure taught science, physics and maths to bright students. One evening while driving home from his workplace through Lygon Street in inner-city Melbourne, he heard on the radio that road tolls were soon to be introduced upon roads that were already established and fully paid for, where no tolls had ever been imposed before.

On that trip, in that moment, it came upon him to stand against road tolls in Victoria. The right of passage—a most fundamental right—was being threatened, and he felt this at his core.

He travelled regularly on that public road and had financially contributed to it as a taxpayer, as had his parents before him. In addition, he paid a petrol (gasoline) tax each time he tanked up, which the government had told the public was for the purpose of building and maintaining public roads. He discovered that only three cents out of every litre found its way back to road maintenance and construction—out of the 60 cents per litre that the government collected.

He began to wonder what had happened to the billions collected each year from motorists. He wondered which laws had been passed in the dead of night that allowed double dipping from the public purse.

It was a defining moment in Malcolm McClure's life. The answers he found disturbed him more, including the fact that most of the money collected from the toll by CitiLink went overseas into private hands.

Before too long, he decided to do something about a situation that appeared to him a government scam on the taxpayers.

*You assist an evil system most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil system never deserves such allegiance. Allegiance to it means partaking of the evil. A good person will resist an evil system with his or her whole soul.*

— Mahatma Gandhi

## Elector Initiated Referendums

*Keep your eye on the Constitution...because there are great protections... The protection of our liberties does not ultimately depend on Parliaments or even courts. It depends on the love of the people for liberty.*

— Australian High Court Justice Michael Kirby

True to his determined nature, Malcolm McClure taught himself the rules of democratic and electoral process. Then he gave up teaching and stood for parliamentary election as an independent candidate. In his spare time, he set about drafting an Act of Parliament that would guarantee the Australian people a voice in Parliament by way of Elector Initiated Referendums (EIRs).

Mr McClure adopted the EIR as his campaign platform. His intention was to ensure direct communication between electors and their representatives. The system would restore the true spirit and

function of democracy wherein the electors would determine the laws they wanted passed or removed. This was in keeping with the democratic ideal that the "supreme absolute and uncontrollable authority remains with the people", as stated in the Preamble to the Australian Constitution. (Mr McClure believes the reason for the recent government initiative to scrap the Constitution's Preamble was because of the power that this passage alone confers on the people.)

By 1998, McClure was running in two by-elections and a federal election. However, his campaign was stymied

by the refusal of the media to grant him air time, while the two major parties received massive campaign contributions from big business and maximum airwave saturation. On polling day, he noted that there was additional discrimination against independent candidates as a result of the difficulty that voters encountered when filling out the ballot if they chose to vote for an independent candidate. Voting "below the line" meant the voter had to tick off dozens of candidate preferences, and in the event of making an error their vote would be counted as a preference vote for another party. McClure gained a great deal of experience but lost the election. He was indignant about the blatant discrimination inherent in the voting system and took his case to the High Court in 1999.<sup>6</sup>

The following year, Malcolm McClure established VOICE (Voting Organisation for Individual and Collective Empowerment), a non-profit and non-political association that would bring the electors' wishes to the attention of the government. On 27 May 2000, he took his first Elector Initiated Referendum on the road to allow the public to vote officially on issues of importance. With a small but dedicated group of volunteers, McClure set up his voting procedures along appropriate electoral rules—ballots in triplicate, voters on the electoral roll signing and receiving a copy of their ballot, and ballots numerically numbered. After a year of gruelling all-weather work on a shoestring budget, McClure and his team of volunteers had travelled through four out of five States, canvassing citizens' votes on issues such as road tolls, the goods and services tax (GST),

**Under common law, however, a contract must be knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally entered into or it is unenforceable.**

GATS, the antiterrorism act and the petrol tax.

Despite the constant travelling involved in his direct democracy activities, Malcolm McClure researched both constitutional and Commonwealth laws that contravened the legality of road tolls and other fines imposed by private organisations on taxpayers. He has since taken over a hundred repugnant laws to task in court by representing himself and using common law principles. In 1999, he won the legal right to issue his road toll exemption tickets to electors, and electors conversely won their lawful right to claim exemption from paying road tolls. Mr McClure has travelled on tolled roads in Victoria and, to this day, has not once had to pay a toll.

### One-off Vehicle Registration and Tax Exemption

While busy with social and democratic justice issues, Malcolm McClure occasionally fell behind in domestic tasks. On one occasion during 2000, he was taking his vehicle to the motor registry to renew the registration that had expired a few days earlier when he was stopped by a police officer. McClure gave a reasonable explanation but incurred a fine of \$500, imposed on him by the same department that now controlled the road tolls. He maintained that, in years gone by, there had been a far more flexible system where latitude was given in circumstances where persons acted with honest intention. And it appeared that a system with far less emphasis on monetary fines had prevailed prior to privatisation.

McClure said of the incident: "I objected to the onerous, burdensome method with no latitude or human dignity about it."

However, the incident proved to be the fortunate beginnings of a legally formed alternative common law vehicle registry where persons can enjoy their common law rights to a one-off registration with an individual vehicle number plate of their choosing inscribed with "Electors' Parliaments".

In addition, Mr McClure brought about common law licences, a legal structure for common law marriages where couples are not bound by legislation that enables the state to exercise unreasonable powers over them or their children. Common law GST tax exemption kits followed, for those who wish to be exempted from the goods and services tax which was illegally enacted, and, finally, road toll exemption kits for those who are steadfastly opposed to being doubly taxed.

Malcolm McClure brought about these legal entities and restored other freedoms as a result of his hard-won, legally tested precedents in court and by way of legitimate common law structures. He has personally conducted over 100 cases through all levels of the judiciary. His organisation with its collective initiatives is known as UPMART (see the website <http://www.upmart.org>).

### Empowerment through Common Law Principles

These tumultuous times have bred scores of social justice advocates, but no one has doggedly prevailed like Malcolm McClure. He has now taught thousands how to achieve freedom from what he calls "the unjust effect of repugnant laws". He teaches seminars and common law courses to groups of individuals for nominal fees. He maintains this knowledge is designed to empower the individual

with the basic tools of common law which in turn can be applied to most issues or disputes arising from systemic social injustice. So far, thousands of individuals have embraced the common law concepts that Malcolm McClure teaches, and hundreds have waged their own successful victories both in court and out of court over issues that had once confounded them. Some of the more confident students of common law have sacked their legal representatives and successfully waged their own defence. Dozens of self-litigants and defendants have achieved landmark court successes on issues such as water rights (against local governments imposing charges for rain that falls on farmers' properties), the right to publish information that government departments want suppressed, police brutality, excessive or arbitrary fines and government double dipping.

Malcolm McClure has an extremely modest cottage with few amenities and no signs of wasteful living, although he is seldom at home. He attributes his movement's progress to its members "being in the right spirit". It is self evident to anyone who has used the common law principles against injustice that Mr McClure's approaches are more often than not spectacularly successful. By earthly standards, however, the movement has succeeded at a personal price for Malcolm McClure. When asked about the deprivations that he so obviously endures for the sake of upholding his passionately held values, he shrugs his shoulders and smiles.

### About the Author:

Eve Hillary is based in Sydney, Australia. She is a freelance medical writer, public speaker and research analyst on issues pertaining to health care, environmental health and the ways in which globalisation erodes democracy. She specialises in documenting the human impact of the politics of multinational industry, including medical and biotech corporations. She covers issues such as emerging epidemics, gene pollution, chemical pollution, government regulators, Third World exploitation and the role of the media.

She is the author of *Children of a Toxic Harvest: An Environmental Autobiography* (1997; reviewed NEXUS 4/04), and numerous articles relating to environmental health issues. Her most recent book is *Health Betrayal: Staying Away from the*

*Sickness Industry* (2003; rev. 10/04). Eve has spent 25 years in health care, where she has observed the medical industry at first hand from the inside. Knowledge is power, and Eve's primary objective is to return this power to the individuals whose lives depend on it. To contact Eve Hillary, email her at [evehillary@smartchat.net.au](mailto:evehillary@smartchat.net.au).

### Endnotes

1. Quoted in Graeme Strachan, *22 Steps to Global Tyranny*, ISBN 0-646-37459-1 (quoted under fair use, with thanks).
2. "Let Them Eat Pollution", *The Economist*, February 8, 1998, Memorandum sent by Lawrence Summers, Chief Economist of the World Bank, to some of his colleagues.
3. Quick, J. and Garrahan, R., *The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*, Angus & Robertson, 1901, sn 1.2.1, p. 346; also corresponding section of the US Constitution.
4. Strachan, *ibid*.
5. Hillary, Eve, "Corporate Casualties", 2003.
6. High Court of Australia, *McClure v. Australian Electoral Commission*, 1999, HCA 31 (24 June 1999).

**"If the statute laws do not have roots or links to a primary law right or common law right, then it is deficient. There is no statute that exists between you and your primary rights."**

— Malcolm McClure